Alarm in the Tammany Pirate Fleet—Their Bay of Anchorage no Longer Considered Safe—Altempted Mutiny on Board Some Ships of the Democratic Union Fleet. The hush of an ominous calm is at present brooding

over that bay in which the pirate barks, slave schooners, Malay prabus, buccaneer galloons and smuggling luggers of our local politics have their central entrepot, into which they run either to deposit safely away the booty and loot acquired during their last desperate cruise against the peaceful commerce of the city and county treasuries or to refit and prepare for new enterprises of wider wing and yet intenser voracity. It is not a healthy calm, however, nor would any weatherwise person prog-nesticate its long continuance. Sailing up from the southeast against the wind is a black squall—the squall of a revolutionary condition of public opinion; and though the waters now may whisper lispingly along the silver beach, it is easy to predict that before many hours a storm of no ordinary force will sweep in from the outer ocean, and every craft that is not securely moored will find itself drifting over waves which it cannot control, and adding the ribs of another wreck to the thousand ghastly spectres of lost political vessels which aircady bestrow that fatal shore. All of our chief Tammany and "Lunch Club" captains already feel the influence of the coming tornado, and while the reeling pirate ship are feasting in the forecastle, and are only with difficulty restrained from breaking into he steward's room in search of additional drink and crackers, there are grave councils of war held in the after cabins of all vessels of the "ring," and all the aptains and officers are in busy debate as to the means by which they may be saved.

To sum up the whole situation of affairs in one word:-All the slates made by the rank and file are broken, and the three mustachized leaders have determined on creating a new slate for themselves and forcing this on the party, in defiance of the hungry desires entertained by nearly all of their prominent supporters. What the new slate is can be best learned through the following bets, now everywhere offered by the Hon. John Morrissey:—\$1,000 to \$300 that Alderman Charles E. Loew is the next candidate of Tammany Hall for County Clerk; \$1,000 to \$1,000 that no man can yet positively name the next Tammany Sheriff, but \$500 to \$1,000 that Alderman Joseph Shannon will be the happy man; \$1,000 to \$50 that A. Oakey Hall will receive the next regular nomination for District Attorney, and \$1,000 to \$1,000 that he will be elected over Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, who will carry the democratic Union standard; \$1,000 to \$300 tha Judge Leonard will be renominated by Mayor Hoffman's will be heavily defeated by Judge Albert Carcozy, who has been taken up and has become the candidate of the democratic Union taction. It will be seen from these bets, which, coming from so authorative a source, must command the highest condidence, that the Tammany captains, in their great emergency, have resolved to throw overboard all the dearest wishes and hopes of the strongest men in their organization.

GENERAL INSURRECTION AND WAR PATH OF THE TOUNGER TAMMANY CHIEFS. will be heavily defeated by Judge Albert Cardozo, who

capitains, in their great emergency, have resolved to throw overboard all the dearest wishes and hopes of the strongest men in their organization.

GENERAL INSURRECTION AND WAR PATH OF THE YOUNGER TAXMANY CHIEFS.

The nomination of Shannon for Sheriff will set Congressman Fox, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Henry Ferris, Police Justice Hogan, Alderman Michael Norton, excomptroller M. T. Brennan, and all their dangerous followers upon a war path of inextinguishable wrath in all the lower wards of the city—the Fourteenth ward, in which Alderman Shannon lives, alone excepted; while the adoption of Alderman Charles E. Lowe, of the Eleventh ward, as County Clerk, will wake up into a frenzy of savage rage Alderman James O'Brien, wielding the powerful forces of the Twenty-first and several adjacent wards, and will bring to the standard of that great natural partisan and sorchead the help of a dozen other disappointed aspirants for the same place.

How CANDIDATES ARE "FUT TO SIREP."

There is some talk, indeed, among the Tammany leaders that O'Brien may be taken up as their nominee for Sheriff, with Lowe a word of it, though no wiser step could be taken in the Wigwam. Alderman O'Brien has immense popular as well as physical force; yet, though he would certainly be the strongest man to take the field against Judge Michael Coanolly, he will never be given the chasice. All reports that he is to be nominated are only put forth o "itall him to sleep," and drug his dangerous activity until he can be butchered off, with little trouble and no noise, about ten days before the election. O Brien has positive strength, and should raily it and assert it at once. He is a representative man of the working classes, and should not let himself be "hocussed" into fatal lethargy by fair promises. He should join ex-Comptroller Mathew T. Brennan in not trusting a second time the timed or dishonest councils which have cheated so many and are preparing to cheat him also; and be should urge a demand for material guarantees at once. Nothing is essier th

and his friends, no single Tammany ticket for one particular office—that of Register—could be found in the whole ward at sunrise, when the faithful came up to deposit their callors.

OTHER CAUSES OF WHARNESS IN TAMMANY BALL.

Upon many other nominations to be made, of State Senaiors and so forth, upon which we do not at present care to enter, similar differences will be found to exist between the slate recently adopted by the "Lunch Club" and the wishes, and, as they claim, the just demands of the various sub-ordinate district commanders. The renomination of Judge Leonard is purely a family, business partnership and social concession made to the Great Chief of the Brown Musiacne, and no better weapon could be placed in the hands of the entitle factions and discontented Tammany folks to avenze themselves with, than the popularity (whether right or wrong, we do not care to say) won by Judge Albert Cardozo from his relentless hostility to the enforcement of the Excise law and all the decrees of the Board of Health which were found to interfere with private property or vested rights.

If there is turnoil and anges on beard the old Wigwam ship of state, there is very far from being anything like a pleasant or healthy feeling among all of the crew and officers of the vessel whose name beast this paragraph. Here, too, we have an insurrection, or rather conspiracy for seizing the craft and cargo, rilling her of what goods may be on board, and having a jolly good time of it among the mutineers, for so long as it may lact—all this wholly regardless of the final interests of the vessel or of what chance she may have in the certainty rough voyage upon which she is now embarking. The conspiracy has for its object to throw over the great claims and encormous popularity of Judge Michael Connolly, alias the "Big Judge," to blundfold him, tie him hand and foot, the a sixty-pound shot to the heels of the joil will enter the party and least of all is it contemplated by those who are invidiously pointed out as "leaders," but is in

But in order to carry out this programme, involving breach of faith and an abundoment of the truest interests of faith and an abundoment of the truest interests of faith and an abundoment of the truest interests of the party, the rash and reckless conspirators of the democratic Union lugger, conscious that throwing over the "Big Judge" must deprive the organization of more than half its strength, would seen willing to supplement this loss by striking hands with the democraticed Mozart Scheik and seeking to make a direct and public alliance through the half-and-half democracy of the Croten Department with the republican machina. Of course, the more intelligent men of the organization, the true "leaders," never dreamed of submitting to any such programme, involving, as it would, ruin, solitatilification and disgrace. It was against the corruptions of Tammany Hall, and a fortiori, in a yet more eminent derree, against the domination of Fernando Wood, that the democratic Union, or Cooper Institute party was organized to make contest; and never under any circumstances—not to secure all the rewards of the city and county governments, even if that were possible—would an alliance with Mr. Wood be accepted by such old political salts and gallant seamen as founded the success of the democratic Union party in their labors and sacrifices. Whenever such an alliance is adopted, they will respectively sak to be counted out. Not to graiffy the personal ambition of any dozen of young men who may seek premature notogrey are place by unworthy means, should such a sacrifice and much a foily be committed.

No Altance with a servingers at AAY PRICE.

As to any hope that the republican party proper could

be brought into an alliance having Fernando Wood as one of its constituent elements, the thing is too absurd for argument; while beyond that is the further fact that an alliance with Mr. Wood would at once drive out of the desocratic Union ranks, or at least out of all active participation in the management of its affairs for the present, the only persons in whose pledges the chiefs of the republican party, or any other intelligent party, would place sufficient confidence to form an alliance. It must also be obvious to all democrats who are not utterly biinded by some passion of self-interest, that no alliance can be made this fall with the republican party by democrats, the unwise and perfectly odious Excise law and Registry law, and, yet more, the harsh manner of their enforcement, having aroused a lierce and unyieding opposition among all classes of the democracy and independent workingmen to whomsover may come before them bearing the republican brand. Such is the present condition of this contest. The wiser men of the democratic Union flock believe in making a straight, square party fight this fall, asking the co-operation of many able and popular men in the McKeon ranks, and likewise offering full consideration to all respectable and strong Mozari chiefs who will join their standard and unite in a square fight against the domination of Tammany Hall, which they now feel and forcease to be falling asunder of it own weight, and only needing to be left severely alone to his the large and unavoundable defections which must come over from the discontented Tammany chiefs, as previously shown, they may reasonably expect that at least from fifteen to twenty thousand more disaffected Tammany voies can thus be added to their number. So far we have heard, and no further, upon this subject; or at least the many wiseacres, professing to be well unformed, who have given us those points, do not care to speak further.

THE NEW SLATE—SMITH ELY, JE., FOR SEREIFF.

Since the foregoing was in type, several days ago, events hav

Wade in asking his hearers to enfranchise the negro seemed to be to save him, as he said, from the shame and inconsistency he fears to be reproached with in Washington for giving to Southern negroes what his own
State refuses to yield to a trifling element of its population. Of course the democrats joyfully accept this
chalienge on the constitutional amendment, and with
that point of the contest they feel santume of success.
Their orators are not slow to mark out the consequences
sure to follow the granting of suffrage to the regro.
They say, let the constitutional amendment be adopted
and the blacks will swarm into the state from over the
Southern border, filling the towns and cities and cheapening the value of the white man's bone and muscle.
They contend, further, toat the municipal government of
Onio was a compact between white men, to which the
negro was no party, and cannot therefore presume to
claim these rights to which his patrons say he is suittled.
They and the district who shouldered his musckst and
went to the war imperibed his life to set the ceptor free
and put him on a political level with himself. In turning to the republican party we find division in its ranks
on the substitution of the content of the content of
of the interior, retire to recruit from the battefulch
amondment will receive but a feeble affirmation. What
amondment will receive but a feeble affirmation. What
a discomflure he was evidently unprepared for, and I
doubt if he has yet recovered from its effects. In justice to him, however, it should be mentioned it was the
first time in seven years that he addressed the.Clevelanders, and was consequently unparagred for, and I
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a discomflure he was evidently unprepared for, and indefinition of the many beaution of party to the
first time in seven years that

ere the democratic strength will be used to its utmost

Progress of the Campaign—Lively Stumping through the State—Ben Wade and Valiaudigham on the Tournament—The Democrate Centre of the Belting Republican Candidate for Congress—Consequent Danger to the Radicals—On the Constitutional Amendment Admitting Negroes to Vote, "No."

CINGINATI, O., Sept. 14, 1867.

The oratorical great guns and pop guns are detonating all over the State, announcing that the political campaign is progressing furiously. Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, opened the ball in this city on Wednesday with one of his vigorous speeches. General Samuel F. Cary, the independent candidate for Congress in the Second District

dependent candidate for Congress in the Second District in place of General Hayes, the republican candidate for Governor, addressed a very large meeting on Thursday which he vehemently declared that he was not a demo-crat, but a sound republican, while at the game time his advocacy of democratic principles on the finance and negro suffrage question was most prominent all through his address. He was particularly strong on the "wings" of the radical party; denouncing the whole concern as utterly corrupt and dictatorial. The fortunes of the radicals in this district was, however, probably decided to-day by the action of the Democratic Executive Committee, who met in the rear part of the Inquirer office, and after some discussion and a good deal of opposition from William M. Corry, and other ultra democrats of "the principle not men" school, it was decided by a vote of thirty-one to eleven not to make any democratic nomination for Congress in the Second district. This action will throw a large portion, if not nearly all, the democratic vote for Cary, who is regarded sound on the two questions of most vital importance in this cam-paign, the payment of the principal of national bonds in greenbacks, and the unconstitutionality of Congress pre-scribing suffrage in the States. I understand that the trades' unions have pledged two thousand two hundred votes for Cary, who is their nominee. It is said also that the Germans, who were not favorable to Cary in conse-quence of his extreme temperance views will not permit their prejudices to interfere in this emergency, but will ge largely for Cary. The radical idea of public finance is distasteful to a large number of the republican party throughout the State, and it is quite probable that this fact will affect the radical vote for General Hayes, with

fereads will do for him. The fact that he will be the will make it interesting. How much less or more will be done for him by his comparious thas for an Irish or German candinks by the man of their reporters are contained by the man of their reporters are contained by the man of their reporters and the state of the state of the state of their reporters and the state of the state of

sense carried on, and which further recognized them as States in the Union by the Congressional Apportionment act providing for their due representation in Congress; by various tax laws, and especially by the direct tax; by the resolutions submitting amendments to the constitution for their approval, and by various other acts and resolutions imparting the same recognition; all of which were passed since the attempted secession of those States by the Judiciary of the United States, which holds federal courts in all those States, and especially by the Supreme Court, which entertains jurisdiction of cases coming from them, which it could not do were they not in the Union. That being thus in the Union they stand on an equal footing with tifelr sister States—States with unequal rights being a thing unknown to the constitution. That the radical imjority in the so-called Congress have proved themselves to be in favor of negro suffrage by forcing it upon the people of the District of Columbia against their almost unanimous wish, solemnly expressed at the poils, by forcing it upon the people of all the Ferritories, and by their various devices to coerce the people of the South to adopt it; that we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing it would be productive of evil to both whites and blacks, and tend to produce a disastrous conflict of races.

On the 19th of June the radical convention declared that one of the great lessons of the war is that the American people are a nation, and not merely a confederacy of sovereign and independent States. That our existence as a nation is based on the great principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, vindicated by the proclamation of emacripation, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and the spirit of republican democracy and purposes, and a national government for national purposes, and a national government for local purposes, and a national government for local purposes, and a national government for local purposes, and a national government are in strict

EDSCELLIMEOUS POLITICAL NEWS.

A Radical "Lender" in Ohio on the Present

Contest in that State-A Lond Call Upon the "Reserve."
The Cleveland Leader, of September 16 (radical) talks under the head of "Apathy Our Great Danger," as follows :-

as follows:—

We carry weight in this contest. The constitutional amendment abolishing distinctions of cotor, which was carried through the last Legislaure by the united effort of the radical republicans in that body, is very unpopular in Southern Ohio. It is incumbent upon the Western Reserve, the republicans of which fully believe in the necessity and justice of this great measure, to railly with full force to its support. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party. The Reserve has made this issue for the party of the party of the reserve has made this issue for the party of the reserve to fold our hands and rest in secure confidence of strength and success. It is incumbent upon us, not merely to elect our county itself and give a moderate majority for our State ticket, but to poil svery republican vote and call out to the poils every believer in republican principles to support the noble, though unpopular, measure which we ourselves have put in issue.

A Southern paper says that while they have the yel-low fever, or black vomit, in the South, another kind of

black vomit prevails in the North—coupling the elections in Maine and California with the expression.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, on the Tariff.
Senator Grimes, of Iowa, writes a letter in which he says he has declined to take part in the pending political campaign in his State, because "I would find myself at issue with my own party on the tariff question. So tar as I know, the republican party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff, and, so far as I believe, four-fiths of the monitors of that party in this State are in full accord with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alison, Mr. Kasson, Governor Kirkwood and myself and with a majority of Governor Kirkwood and myself, and with a majority of the members of Congress from the Northwestern States on the subject of an increase of the present tariff.

Speaker Colfax on a "Republican Government."

A letter from Speaker Colfax has been exhumed among the debris of the late Border State Convention in Baltimore. He says he has the fullest faith that "the Congress which has dared to defy robel hate and Execu-

tive obloquy and reviling" will not allow to pass unre buked the proceedings of the said Executive. He con-

buked the proceedings of the said Executive. He con-tinues, referring to Congress:—
It is their duty to protect loval men everywhere, and they will do it. And though their first daty, when they reassemble, will be to determine whether the recent Executive action, so flagrantly defant of the will of the peeple, and so notoriously at the demand of unrepent-ant traitors, does not require them to present the Presi-dent at the bar of the Senate as an enemy of the country in his persistent revivincation of the spirit of rebellion, an enemy of peace, in his persistent obstruction to re-construction by law, and a persistent defler of the ex-pressed will of the nation.

Registration in Wilmington. N. C. In footing up the whole number registered in the city,

we find the following result:-Wards. Whites First. 228 Second 167 Third 145 Fourth 198 692 298 240 329 1,550 738 2,297

Registration and Amnesty.

[From the New Orleans Times, Sept. 13.]
To-day, if General Sheridan's special order No. 119, section 2, paragraph 1, is compiled with the offices for the registration of voters throughout the State will be reopened. The section of the order to which we refer can't as follows:—

Companying fourteen American

reopened. The section of the order to which we refer reads as follows:—

Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registers will, after having given re-sconable public of Registers will, after having given re-sconable public of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards will also did persons who a strike the names of the second shall be a strike to be registered or the names of a strike the name of the second shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

It will be seen that no person will be allowed to register by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, and the registry officers will undoubtedly construct this to include the recent general amnesty as well as all special pardons previously issued.

The Maine Election. Returns from four hundred and forty towns in Maine give the following result:-Republican majority......27,706

The Vermont Election. Nearly all of the State of Vermont has been heard from The vote stands as follows:-Republican, 27,050; democratic, 8,983. Republican majority, 18,097.

Ohio. The vote during the last three years has been as fol | Union | Democratic | In 1864 | .295, 154 | 295, 508 | In 1865 | .223, 633 | 193,697 | In 1868 | .256,392 | .213,603 |

AQUATICS IN LOUISIANA.

The Great Regatta at Southwest Prass.

(From the New Orleans Croscent, Sept. 11.)

Not a cloud appeared on the horizon last Monday morning when the sun rose, and scarcely a breath of air stirred the glassy surface of the lake. Shortly after sunrise the people at the Pass began to stir; the yachtmen, particularly, busying themselves with great carnetiness in their preparations for the race. Soon after midday the people were to be seen flocking toward the wharf near which the first or home starkeboat was anchored. This was the beautiful stylph which floated the commodore's flag of the Crescent City Yacht Club over her signal as a member of the Southern Yacht Club.

The pier head was amply protected from the oppressive rays of the sun by an extensive awing, made of over her signal as a member of the Southern Yacut Club.
The pier head was amply protected from the oppressive rays of the sun by an extensive awning, made of tarpaulius. As a matter of course the best places for observation and comfort were devoted to the ladies, scores of whom graced the eccasion, dressed with bestiching taste and looking as rosy and beautiful as "a sea cybele fresh from ocean."

There were also at hand a great many jaunty little sloops and schooners and centre board skiff, which added in a great degree to the variety and interest of the pageaut.

The second second second
but only ten started,
een withdrawn. The
0ws:
Sailed by
Michael Holly.
M. Green.
Johnny Clemens.
Sailed by
A. Brewster.
H. Cachat,
Pailip
Louis Dolbear.
Saited by
Jas. Breedlove.
L. H. Kendall.
Coorse Voice

Ada. George Frian George Friar,
Before starting, the boats of the first class were ranged to the right of the first or home stakeboat, the second class in the centre and the third on the left of the life. The race was to be a triangular one; two and a haif miles from the first boat to the second, lying in a

second class in the centre and the third on the left of
the line. The race was to be a triangular one; two and
a haif miles from the first beat to the second, lying in a
southerly direction; thence to the third, two miles and
a haif to the eastward, in the direction of Biloxi; and
thence two and a half miles on the homestretch back
to the wharf—in all seven and a half miles. The lodges
were Messra, E. H. Summers, Harry Silnor, B. F. Eshleman, George Blakesles, J. E. Austinand J. H. Nicholson,
The Committee of Arrangements, Messra, James Nalligan,
D. Curran and H. P. Janvier.

A few minutes after two P. M. a volley of musketry
was fired as the signal for the boats to assume position.
Turry minutes after came a second volley to be ready
for action. Yet another dive minutes, and a final volley
was heard for the start, at the sound of which every
boat in the race holssed her anchor and jib with skill
and alacrity, and off they went on an even keel, all
together, one pack of snowy canvas bellying to the
wanton whild. The start was beautiful. In a few
moments one sail after another shot away from the
group, this one steering westward, that one striking
more boildly out eastward.

The broeze was light but steady, and the immense spread of light canvas which the Katte
bore began to tell against the heavier, but not
equally well spread sails of the Adeona. The
Katte also had the advantage of the unequalled seammanship of "Johnny," or as his sponsors in baptism
named him, B. R. Clemens. Sue rounded the outer
stakebat in twenty-one and a half minutes—forty-five
seconds abead of the Adeona. Still keeping her lead
over the Adeona and between these two the chief interest of the race had airacady centered), she weathered
the second stake one minute and ten seconds ahead of
her competitor. Homeward, from the third stake, the
Adeona gained ten seconds on the Katle, her great advantage consisting in sailing on a wind. The difference
in time would, may be, have been further lessened but
for a mishap to the Adeona stoked

Three handsome silverware prizes. Distance	nru	e D
miles-angles of two and a half miles twice round	100000	
	M.	8.
	11	00
Adoona 2	12	O
Sallie	15	80
Second Class.	229	100
Minnie Gilmor 2	15	00
Ocean Springs 2	22	00
Carrafillia 2	33	00
LizzieNoi	um	od.
Third Class.		
140	85	00
Edward 2	47	00
Caroline 2	49	00

SUICIDE OF AN EXPRESS MESSENGER AT ROCHESTER. **Восиметав**, Sept. 18, 1867.

Charles H. Van Dake, an express messenger of the Merchanis Union Express Company between this city and Niagara Falls, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The deed shooting himself in the head with a revolver. In deed was committed in a barn on the premises of his mother-in-law, on John street, in this city. He was a son of the late L. B. Van Dake, for many years manager of the American Express Company in this city. He was married. Depression of spirits is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide.

THE AMNESTY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ames of Those Excluded from Pardon-The Wherenbouts and Occupations of the Rebel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1867. The President's proclamation of amnesty, which appeared to-day, has provoked considerable inquiry as to the persons included in its benefits and as to those who are still left out in the cold. The Southerners, whe have been looking forward to this decument with the hope that it would be broad and comprehensive, as suggested and enforced in the columns of the Herald, are much disappointed at the result, and I imagine that not a few of their leading men will be considerably chop-fallen when they come to read the document itself, and find that, while they are released on some of the counts in the proclamation of 29th May, 1865, a firm grip is kept will make, and are making already, a great hue and outcry over the release of "prominent rebels," &c.; but, before I get through, I will show that there is very little pretext for such clamor in what the President has just

It is popularly supposed that a large class of people in the South stood unpardoned before this proclama-tion. This is a mistake. Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty took in the great mass of the Southern people and nearly all brought themselves within its scope and effect by taking the oath prescribed before Mr. Johnson issued his paper of 29th May, 1865. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was just as legal as Mr. Johnson's, and the officers of the latter went on to act on this idea, and by

officers of the latter went on to act on this idea, and by his cognizance and direction administered the oaths under it, thereby releasing hundreds of thousands from the penalties denounced against them.

Mr. Johnson's proclamation of 29th May, 1865, did not even by implication disregard Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, but expressly recognized its efficacy as to those who had put themselves under its shield. He went on, however, to issue a new paper and to enlarge the chances of exception in respect to those who had not availed themselves of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty. But as a valied themselves of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty. But as there was some unsertainty whether a man protected there was some uncertainty whether a man protected by Mr. Lincoln's amnesty was all right, if he was not also included in Mr. Johnson's amnesty, the great mass of the Southern people went over the operation of taking the oath a second time, and for a good while the Provest Marshals in the South were kept busy enough. As to the \$20,000 men, they came on to Washington for special pardons, sweated and groaned all through July and August in Mr. Johnson's ante chambers, run up bills at Willard's which they paid with borrowed money, swore some, but finally got their pardons and went home feeling somewhat relieved, though not exactly seeing how the possession of \$20,000 made a man a worse sinner than his neighbor. It is a common notion that many of these \$20,000 men did not get their pardons; but the fact is the reverse. The necessition of business and the desire of making provi-sion for their families made this class especially solicitous to be put under the pale of the law, and consequently nearly all of them made application and stuck to it till they got through. Only one, I believe, was kept very long on the anxious bench, General Joseph R. Anderson, the proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond; but if he had not been an original West Pointer, and had made a more manly state-ment of his participation in the rebellion, the probability is that he would have got through as speedily as the others. Thus you have the great mass of the Southern people-the army privates, &c .- let out by simply taking the oath, and the \$20,000 men released by special pardons. By the way, owing to the general poverty and desolation caused by the war there are com-paratively few men in the South who are worth \$20,000 robably not one for every twenty in the North among the same general aggregate.

These two classes make up the body of the Southern

These two classes make up the body of the Southern people, and only one considerable class remained not protected by general amnesty or special pardons. These are the rebel sympathizers who left their homes in Missouri. Maryland, Kenuucky and West Virginia and went South to join the Confederate army or otherwise aid the reboilton. Notwithstanding the number who died from disease or in battle probably a great many Confederate sudders remain who are not allowed amnesty by the proclamation of May 29, 1855, and who now come in. There are few persons of note among these. The number may be set down as follows:—Missouri, 15,000; Kentucky, 15,000; Maryland, 10,000; other places within the United States lines, 1,000; total, 41,000. But of course a much larger number than this went from these states into the rebellion. I give only those surviving, and who are now admitted to amnesty.

The most noticeable class of persons now for the first time admitted to amnesty are the members of the United States. Congress who realgned their seats and went South, and the members of the Confederate Congress at Richmond and Montgomery. But it deserves to be noted that quite a Amber of those are still entangled in the meaber of the present paper, as will appear hereafter, and a good many others came on here and at one time or another got their pardons. Among these I may instance Percy Waiker, United States Member of Congress from Alabama, James L. Pugh, from Alabama, J. L. M. Curry, from Alabama; William Porcher Miles, of South Carolina; William W. Boyce, of South Carolina; De Jarnette and Gholson, of Virginia, and many othera. A good many, too, of the secession members are dead. Sydenham Moore, of Alabama, died from woundays in battle; Burnett, of Kentucky; Barsch, of North Carolina, who fell at Gettysburg; Branch, of North Carolina, wh

others.

This proclamation, however, lets out a few prominent men—among them Bocock, of Virginia, former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and holding a similar place under the Confederacy, since the war practiains law quietly near Lynchburg: Henry A. Wise,

Robert Barnwell, of South Carolina, a leading mainless of the Confederate Senate, and about 1851 a United States Senator for a brief period; E. Barkadale, of Mississippi, a Confederate member of Congress; Wim. A. Granam, of North Carolina, a member of the Confederate Senate, once United States Senatery of the Navy; Edward Sparrow, of Louissana, a member of the Confederate Senate, then a member of the Confederate Senate, then a member of the Confederate Senate, then a member of particular the seat to go into the rebellion, then a member of the Confederate Senate, then a member of Jaff Davis' personal staff, and lassily a brigader general; Herschel V. Johnson, a Confederate Senator; and lassily, I may meation David. Ly Yules, United States Senator at the time-the robelion broke out; this person has had rather a hard to see the season of the was very season of the confederate Senator. The season of the

Dudley Mann, who got a big salary at Brussels, nobody knows for what, now living at some chasp German hotel on his savings; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Missianippi, a colonel in the rebel service, sent by Mr. Davis and unity the war to Russia, and now practising law in Mississippi; John T. Pickett, Coulederate Commissionar to the republic of Mexico, and afterwards a major in the rebel army in Kentucky. General William Preston, of Kentucky, a rebol brigadier, then sent to the court of Maximilian, but never received there; George Eustis, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation to Sildeli; James E. Maofariand, of Virginia, secretary to Mason; Walker Fears, of Alabama, secretary to I Lamar; Henry Wotze, editor of the Index and commercial agent at Loudon; Edwin De Leon, of South Carolina, who used to edit the Southern Press at Washington, District of Columbia, employed to write up the confederacy abroad; Charles J. Holm, of Rentucky, Commissioner or Consul at Havana, and some few others of less note.

Among the number of this class already specially paradoned we may note Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who was sent to Rome, P. Rost, of Louisiana, who was one of the first diplomatic agents sont abroad by Mr. Davis, and J. A. Quintero, who was a rebel agent in Northern Mexico; William L. Yancey, of Alabama, who was sent to England aiong with Mann and Rost, and died during the war after his return to America.

Among the agents employed by the confederacy for miscellaneous purposes not yet fully disclosed and excepted by this proclamation, we may mention Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, long confined a prisoner at Fortram Monroe, alongside of Jeff Davis, now a lawyer at Hunsville, Alabama; Jake Thompson, who, with Clay, was sent to Condad, and is attill living there, we believe; General E. G. Lee, an emissary in Canada, a winner for the defence in the Surrett trial; Beverly Tucker, who was energed in shipping beet somewhere in Nova Scotia and running the blockade; Captain M. F. Maury and Captain Bullock, ent abroad to buy ships; Fertuson a

Among the major generals not pardoned are Howell Cobb, of Georgia; John B. Magrudor, Virginia; Geo. E. Pickets, Virginia; John B. Magrudor, Virginia; Geo. E. Pickets, Virginia; Serling Price, Missouri; E. McLaws, Georgia; Huger, South Carolina; Gustavas W. Smith, Kentucky; Mansdeld Loveli, Wade Hampton, South Carolina; N. B. Forrest, Memphia; Dick Taylor, Louisian; S. B. Buckner, Kentucky; Wm. Mahone, Virginia; Gordon, Georgia; Eizr, Maryland, and about twenty others of lesser mark.

Only two naval men of the Confederate States are excluded—Admiral Summes and Admiral Buchnana.

The Governors of rebel States are also excepted. Among these I note Governor Smith, of Virginia (Letcher has been pardoned); S. B. Vance, of North Carolina; J. G. Harris, of Tennessee; Clark, of Mississippi; Moore, of Louislana; Allen, of same State, died in Mexico; Labbock, of Texas, afterwards on Mr. Toalvis, and Acting Governor Alston, of Florida. The last was elected a State Senator, not being a candidate, then was made President of the State Senator in the same way; the Governor died and he thus became for a month the Atting Governor of Florida. For all which Mr. Seward kepth him in Fort Pulsaki some six months on porkand beam, manufacturing him line a criminal of the deepest dye and the highest prominence. The above list will show how idle it is to speak of the President pardoning the "prominent rebois by wholessla."

It will be noted that the arc is still held over a large number of those most distinguished in the South for civil or milliary capacity, and that for those amisble persons who, more than two and a half years after the war has closed, are not content with the loss of three thousand millions of slave property inflicted on the South-rores; the immense destruction of other property in the war, exceeding perhaps a thousand millions more; the frightful carnage of men in battle, the burned homesteads, and those who perished during and since the war from starvation, but are anxious to add yet more personal suffering to the fr

THE WISCONSIN BANK FORGERY.

Arrest of the Forger and His Accomplice—
A Sanctimonious Hascal.

[From the Madeon (Wis.) Journal, September 11.]
Yesterday afternoon Under Sheriff McDougal returned from a long hunt after the mas who, on the 20th of August last, passed forged drafts purporting to be drawn by the First National Bank of Centreville, Iowa, upon the Tenth National Bank of New York, and procured thereon \$7,000, leaving a balance of \$5,000 to his credit, and brought with him the perpertair of the forgery, Burns, whose real name proves to be E. F. Barton, and who was arrested at Tuscola, Illinois.

Our readers will remember how Burns stopped at Mazomanie a week, preaching twice on Sunday; made arrangements to purchase sundry pieces of property; came to Madison with a very commendatory letter from Major Miller to a gentleman in one of our stores; was by him introduced to the bank, where he presented five \$3,000 drafts, took the money and left for parts unknown.

him introduced to the bank, where he presented five \$3,000 drafts, took the money and left for parts unknown.

Under Sheriff McDougal took charge of the case, with the determination to ferret out and capture the rascal. He first went to the bank at Centreville, lows, which purported to have made the drafts. The officers of that institution described as the probable forger one F. O. Mather, formerly a Nesthodist prescher, who for sundry crimes had been suspended from the ministry. His writing was very similar to the signature of the drafts writing was very similar to the signature of the drafts and tor other reasons this Mather was supposed to be the villain. McDougal learned that this man's family resided at Postville, in Northern Iowa. On his return fr-im Centreville McDougal found where the drafts were printed in Chicago, and that they were sent to Burns, under the name of Campbell, the respressming himself as a brother of Campbell, the cashier of said. Centreville bank), to Clinton Juncties, From there he was traced to Janesville, to Fort Atkinason, Maxomanie, and round to Madisod, where, on the 21st of August, he drew the money. McDougal's next trip was to Postville, where, by strategy, he procured Mather's photograph and made such arrangements as must time his arrest.

In the meantime the national bank here was inundated with letters from all parts of the country, from Washington to Minnesota, stating that the Burns was there. Among the letters was one from a reliable mas at Tuscoa, Illinois, who had seen the article copied from our paper, and despatches sont from here published in the Chicago papers, and whees suspicions of this mas

This morning both Barton and Nather were broubefore the Police Lourt. The former walved an exmander and the Police Lourt. The former walved an exmander and the police Lourt. The former walved an exmander and the police of the last a very ordinary, serious looking man, whose pearance would disarm suspicton of any auch ordinary has committed, and would indicate that he last shrewdness to cover his tracks. Mather's quite as appearing and plausible talking man. His examinat was postponed to hast Tuesday, and meantime he committed in default of 26 000 hast.